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Oracle 1z0-071

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QUESTION NO: 1

View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMP and DEPT tables.

DEPT

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME
10	IT
20	HR

EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO
1	KING	10
2	HARI	20

In the DEPT table, DEPTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

In the EMP table, EMPNO is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPTNO is the FOREIGN KEY referencing the DEPTNO column in the DEPT table.

What would be the outcome of the following statements executed in the given sequence?

DROP TABLE emp;

FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;

INSERT INTO emp VALUES (2, 'SCOTT', 10); INSERT INTO emp VALUES (3, 'KING', 55);

A. Both the INSERT statements would fail because the constraints are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.

B. Both the INSERT statements would succeed because none of the constraints on the table are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.

C. Only the first INSERT statement would succeed because all constraints except the primary key constraint are automatically retrieved after a table is flashed back.

D. Only the SECOND INSERT statement would succeed because all the constraints except referential integrity constraints that reference other tables are retrieved automatically after the table is flashed back.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. They can contain group functions.

B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.

C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.

D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.

E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 3

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees

Which two statements are true regarding the command? (Choose two.)

A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.

B. It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.

C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.

D. It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 4

In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO_BEGIN_DATE column is of data type DATE and the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO_BEGIN_DATE contained a query? (Choose two.)

A. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – 5 will return a date.

B. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – SYSDATE will return a number.

C. TO_NUMBER(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE) – 5 will return a number.

D. TO_DATE(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE * 5) will return a date.

E. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – SYSDATE will return an error.

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

A. The concatenation operator | | is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression

B. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression

C. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence area evaluated from left to right within an expression

D. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression

E. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 6

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                 Null?        Type
-----------------    --------     ----------------------------
EMP_ID               NOT NULL     NUMBER
EMP_NAME                          VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_ID                           NUMBER(2)
SALARY                            NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE                         DATE

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY.
```
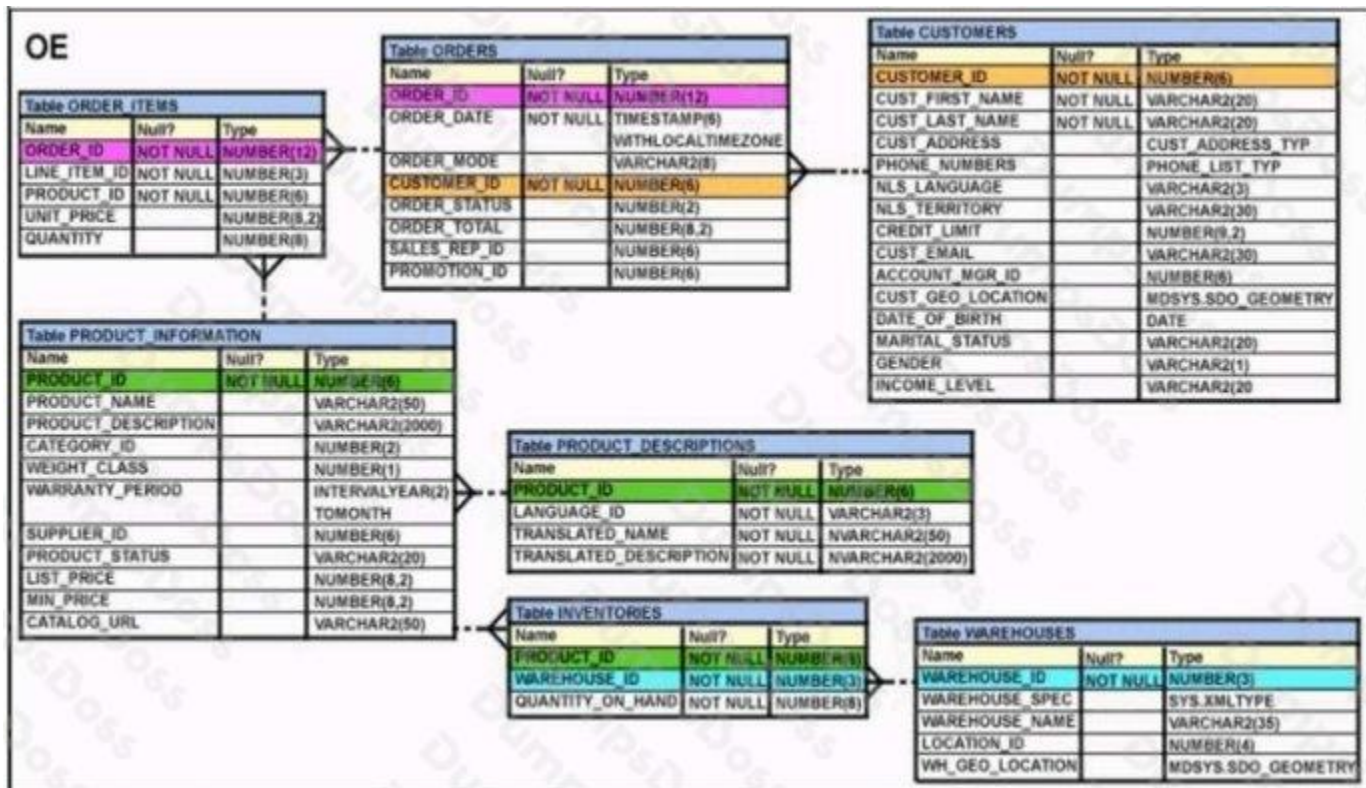
Which query requires explicit data type conversion?

A. SELECT join_date FROM employees WHERE join_date > '10-02-2018';

B. SELECT salary + '120.50' FROM employees;

C. SELECT SUBSTR(join_date, 1, 2) – 10 FROM employees;

D. SELECT join_date + '20' FROM employees;

E. SELECT join_date || ' ' || salary FROM employees;

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 7

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.

Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)

A. WHERE order_date_IN (TO_DATE('OCT 21 2003','MON DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('NOV 21 2003','MON DD YYYY'))

B. WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON DD YYYY')

C. WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date,'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2003'

D. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2006','MON DD YYYY')

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 8

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'

FROM product_information

WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

A. Remove the single quotation marks enclosing the character literal string in the SELECT clause

B. Use the escape character to negate the single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause

C. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within double quotation marks

D. Use the Oracle (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of a single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm

QUESTION NO: 9

You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null. Which two SQL statements would create the required table? (Choose two.)

A. CREATE TABLE employees (employee_id NUMBER, login_id NUMBER, employee_name VARCHAR2(100), hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

B. CREATE TABLE employees (employee_id NUMBER, login_id NUMBER, employee_name VARCHAR2(25), hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));

C. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, login_id NUMBER UNIQUE, employee_name VARCHAR2(25), hire_date DATE);

D. CREATE TABLE employees (employee_id NUMBER, login_id NUMBER, employee_name VARCHAR2(100), hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));

E. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL, login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL, employee_name VARCHAR2(100), hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_num_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

ANSWER: B E

QUESTION NO: 10

Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

A. INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL.

B. Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement.

C. It ignores NULLs.

D. It processes NULLs in the selected columns.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 11

Which two statements are true about a full outer join? (Choose two.)

A. It includes rows that are returned by an inner join.

B. It returns only unmatched rows from both tables being joined.

C. It includes rows that are returned by a Cartesian product.

D. It returns matched and unmatched rows from both tables being joined.

E. The Oracle join operator (+) must be used on both sides of the join condition in the WHERE clause.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.w3resource.com/oracle/joins/oracle-full-outer-join.php

QUESTION NO: 12

You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.)

SALESID: Number

STOREID: Number

ITEMID: Number

QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified

SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified

PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified

Which statement would create the table?

A. CREATE TABLE sales(salesid NUMBER(4), storeid NUMBER(4), itemid NUMBER(4), qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1, slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE, payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

B. CREATE TABLE sales(salesid NUMBER(4), storeid NUMBER(4), itemid NUMBER(4), qty NUMBER DEFAULT 1, slsdate DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE', payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);

C. CREATE TABLE sales(salesid NUMBER(4), storeid NUMBER(4), itemid NUMBER(4), qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1, slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE, payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

D. CREATE TABLE sales(salesid NUMBER(4), storeid NUMBER(4), itemid NUMBER(4), qty NUMBER DEFAULT 1, slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE, payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 13

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MONTHLY_SALARY	MONTHLY_COMMISSION_PCT
101	Kochhar	24000	<NULL>
102	Ernst	17000	.5
103	Rajs	21000	.2
104	Lorentz	25000	<NULL>
105	Morris	12000	<NULL>

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

A. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * monthly_commission_pct) AS annual_comp FROM employees;

B. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary + monthly_commission_pct) * 12 AS annual_comp FROM employees;

C. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_commission_pct * 12) AS annual_comp FROM employees;

D. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * NVL (monthly_commission_pct, 0)) AS annual_comp FROM employees;

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 14

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table.

PRODUCTS

| PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
3054	Plasma Monitor
1782	Compact 400/DQ
1791	Industrial 700/HD
2302	Inkjet B/6
2459	LaserPro 1200/8/BW

Which statement would add a column called PRICE, which cannot contain NULL?

A. ALTER TABLE products
ADD price NUMBER(8,2) NOT NULL;

B. ALTER TABLE products
ADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT NOT NULL;

C. ALTER TABLE products
ADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;

D. ALTER TABLE products
ADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 15

View the exhibit and examine the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables.
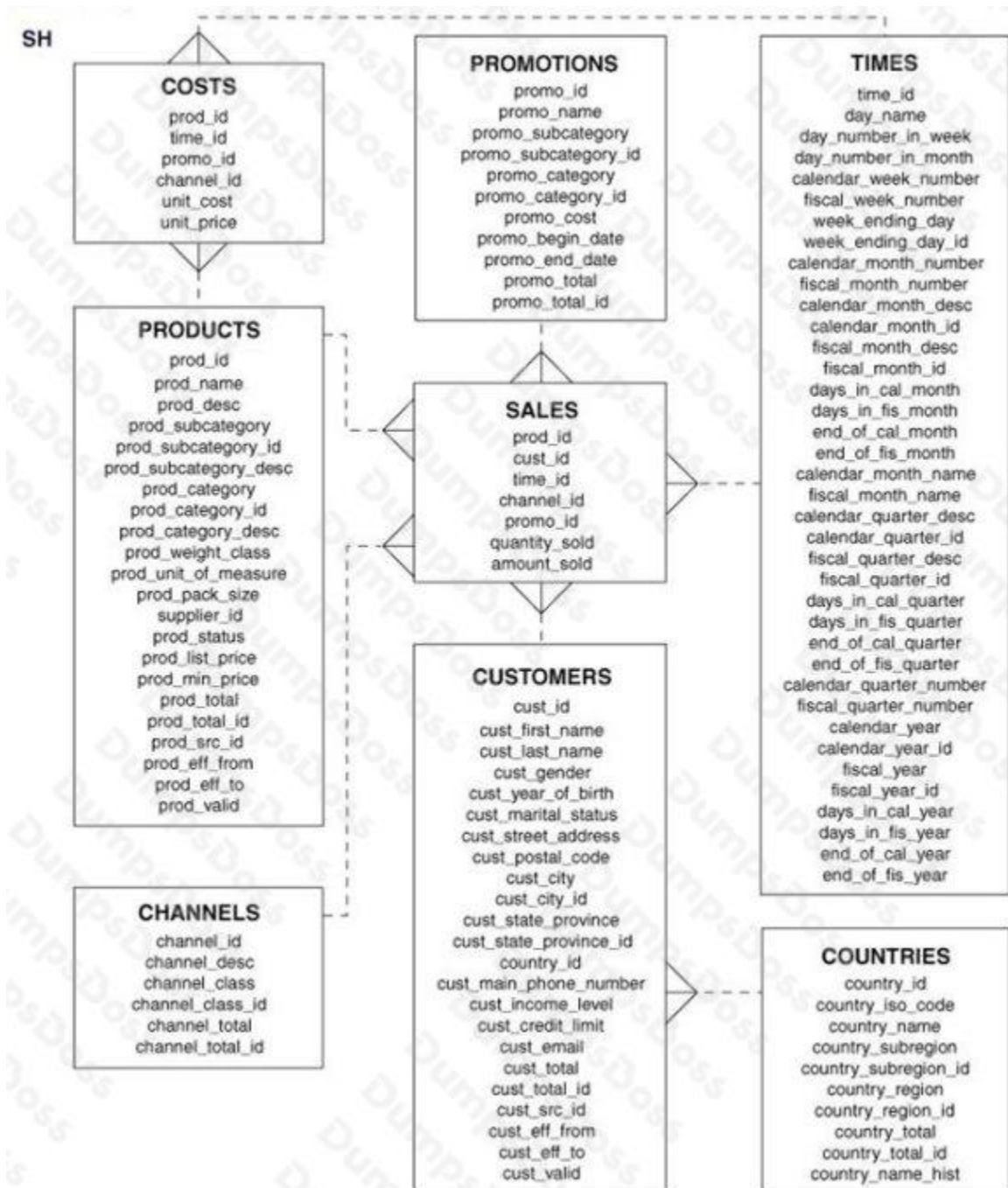
You issued this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE,
                (SELECT channel_id
                 FROM channels
                 WHERE channel_desc='Direct Sales'),
                12, 1, 500);
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

A. The statement will fail because the subquery in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.

B. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.

C. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with a subquery.

D. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.

ANSWER: D